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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

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MR. PRINTER,

YOU *are particularly requested to give the enclosed a place in your paper. Your compliance will really oblige many of your*

READERS and CORRESPONDENTS.

A DETACHED CHAPTER.

NOW Adoram, the servant of king Rehoboam, the great king of the east, devised a sacrifice, and appointed a day unto his followers, the rotten and corrupt of the household of St. Stephen, and many of the nobles of the land, the great lords of the nation, who before had done evil in the sight of the Lord, and sorely vexed the people of the west.

2. And when they had gathered together, and every one having Mammon for his God, they fell down and worshipped him, and doing obeisance, said, we will serve thee, and thee only, O Mammon! with all our hearts, and with all our minds, and with all our souls, and to thee only will we bow down in worship; for thou art the only God that we know, the God of plenty and of riches, the source of all good, of ease, splendour, riot, debauchery, and all the fashionable indulgencies of the great and mighty.

3. And they took of their conscience, and of their honour, and of their virtue, a small portion of each, but the whole of their possessing, and they added thereto, to make it a sacrifice acceptable to their God, the glory and happiness of their country, and they laid down these an offering of sacrifice at the shrine of their God, even at the shrine of Mammon, and said, for thy service do we resign all these, and in thy service will we trample down the laws and pretended rights of the foolish ones, and of their God, whom we know not.

4. Now having made an end of sacrificing, they repaired, every man, to his place, to his seat in the house of the great council of the nation, and their hearts were still evil towards their brethren in the west, and they longed more and more for the gold and the silver, and the wine and the oil, of the Americanites, and they prayed unto their God, and said, O Mammon! the sons of the Americanites, of the people of the west, know thee not, neither do they worship thee; strengthen, then, thou our hands, as we have steeled our hearts against them, that we may spoil and enslave them;

5. That we may possess the gold and the silver, and the precious stones, which they have digged; that we may make them bow down their necks to our yokes, and labour for us thy faithful people.

6. Then Adoram, the king's servant, rose up and said, let us speak unto Rehoboam our king, whose heart is with us, and say unto him, thy people in the west are a rebellious people, they have despised thy laws, and derided thy ordinances, they have murmured at thy taxes, they have evilly treated your faithful servants, and rebelled against thy authority;

7. They have ceased to buy of thy people of this country, and will bring great distress on thy kingdom; therefore we pray thee send fire and sword among them, that they may be brought to obedience to thy will, O king! or be cut off from among the nations of the east; for they are a rebellious race, and the spirit of resistance is among them, and they have reviled us.

8. Now in this council of the nation there were some who followed not Adoram, neither had they sacrificed with him; some who served the true God, the God of Heaven, whose breasts glowed with virtue, and swelled with indignation at the children of Mammon;

9. Whose tongues were like the tongues of Angels, and whose aim was glory, peace, and happiness, to the whole state; but their numbers, in comparison with the number of those who had sacrificed, was but as a small lake in comparison with the vast ocean.

10. Nevertheless, they opposed the intentions of the Mammonites, and said, forbear ye to persecute the children of the west, for they are a good and a mighty people; they loved us, and their hearts doated on Rehoboam our king.

11. Their industry poured wealth into our country, we became splendid and opulent from our commerce with them, and their armies valiantly fought and conquered for us, till you and Rehoboam cast evil eyes upon them, till your rapacity attempted to take from them their natural rights, the blessings wherewith their God has blessed them;

12. Till you arbitrarily attempted to make them your hewers of wood, and drawers of water: Then they despised your laws, and derided your ordinances, they execrated your councils, and contemned your authority, the know their right to freedom, and will not be enslaved, the spirit of liberty hath ever been among them, and ye have drove them to cherish a spirit of resistance also.

13. Who hath set thee over them, or what power hath made thee their masters? How are they become the slaves of subjects, seeing they were born free as you who assume power over them?

14. They are wise men, and men of valour, they are many in number, and mighty in battle, they will not be oppressed, though they shudder at bloodshed. Their motto is DEATH or LIBERTY, and they will observe it. Deal justly with them, we advise thee, so shalt thou avoid the disgrace and misery that await thee, and the just vengeance of the people that shall surely fall on thy head, O Adoram! and the heads of thy prostitutes, for the sore evils which you are about to bring upon them.

15. But the virtue of these men was lost upon Adoram and his multitude, and their heavenly eloquence was disregarded by them, and became as wine poured upon the earth, and as fine oil cast into the fire.

16. And Adoram and his tribe hardened their hearts more and more against the people of the west, and they went to Rehoboam their king, and spoke unto him as they had said; and Rehoboam was deceived, and he waxed exceeding wrath, and said unto Adoram, and to those that came with him, I do now perceive, that of a truth my people in the west are a rebellious people, that they are at this time rebelling against me, and against my people near about me;

17. That they have turned their hearts towards other kings, and seek to bring ruin on my people: Verily, I will send fire and sword among them, as ye have desired me, to cut them off from among the nations, and I will make their country desolate, and there shall be horror, and lamentations, and bloodshed, throughout their land.

18. For they have rebelled against me, and shall I not be avenged? Am I not Rehoboam the great king? Who is there like unto me?

19. And Adoram, and those that were with him, cried aloud and said, O king Rehoboam, live forever! Thy wisdom is like the wisdom of Solomon, and thy words surpasseth the words of David; take those of our flocks and our herds, and of all the riches whereof we and all the people of the east are possessed; so shalt thou maintain thy ships and thy armies, and utterly overthrow the evil minded sons of the Americanites, and satisfy thy faithful people with the spoils of their country.

20. So king Rehoboam sent forth his orders unto his generals, and to his captains, saying, gather together a strong fleet, and a strong army, and go ye and utterly cut off the rebellious people of the west, the ungovernable Americanites, or cause them to bow down their necks to my yoke, and to the yokes of my chosen people near about me; for they have reviled my decrees, and refused me tribute.

21. And when tidings of these things came unto the land of the Americanites, Thomas the Gageite, Rehoboam's governor over the Bostonites, one of the countries of the west (whom Rehoboam had before sent out, with ships and with armies, to oppress and evilly treat the people of the great city) said unto himself:

22. I will now render myself acceptable unto king Rehoboam; I will go before his orders, and cut off this people; so shall I and my household gain favour in the king's eyes, and wax great and wealthy in his love; for the king's love is better than virtue, and the favour of kings is preferable to innocence.

23. And moreover he said I will do this thing privily; I will come upon them, with my army, unawares, and suddenly cut them off; so shall I and mine return in safety. Are not mine valiant men? They fear not men unprepared and without arms.

24. So Thomas got together his army, and sent them out to fall upon and massacre a part of the people of the Bostonites; and he appointed his captain and his officers, and gave to every one command, saying, all that escape the fire put thou to the sword; spare not man, woman, nor child.

25. I will tarry in the city; it is not meet for me to go out, seeing I am the king's deputy, and have the charge of all his people. But of a certainty, Thomas's courage failed him; so he feigned this excuse to stay in the city. But he sent his army out.

26. So the king's army went out; but their going forth was as bullocks to the altar, or as sheep to the shambles; for the people were not, as Thomas had supposed, without guns, and without swords, and the evil designs of Thomas were discovered by the people of the city, and they sent messengers to their brethren, saying, Thomas is about to fall upon thee: Be not dismayed, neither turn from the battle.

27. The God of our fathers is with thee, thou shalt not perish. But wait, we pray thee, and be not forward in attacking. Verily, the aggressors shall fall. Seek ye to spare the shedding of blood.

28. And the people heard the messengers with astonishment, and said, one to another, wherefore hath Thomas sought to take away our lives, and the lives of our little ones? Peradventure, our brethren mistaketh him. Nevertheless, we will gird our swords on our thighs, and hold our spears in our hands, and be in readiness; for we have before been dealt by treacherously, and the blood of our brethren have been spilled in the streets.

29. And, lo! there came other messengers unto them, saying, why tarry ye in your houses? Know ye not that Thomas's army hath slain of your brethren? Hear ye not the lamentations of widows and of orphans, of aged parents, and of the sisters of the fallen?

30. Now the spirits of the Bostonites chafed within them, and they said make ready, and they made ready, and gathered themselves together; they raged like young lions, and became fierce as shebears robbed of their young.

31. They sought the army of Rehoboam, and when they saw them they shouted aloud, and with one voice cried, vengeance for injuries; victory or death: And the battle became hot and bore hard on the army of Thomas, and they retired from their ground from before the people of the Bostonites.

32. And one ran and told Thomas, saying, the army which thou sendest out is greatly distressed; they pray thee for succour, that they be not all slain, for the army of the Bostonites be too mighty for them: And Thomas sent a second army, saying, join ye the army that went out before you, then shall you surely conquer.

33. And the two armies of Thomas joined, and the battle again became hot, and the fierceness of the Bostonites encreased, and they shouted again for death or victory, and rushed on the arms of Thomas as tigers rushing on their prey, and fear fell on Thomas's troops, and they were sore galled.

34. Confusion also fell upon them, and they fled before the Bostonites; and the Bostonites pursued after them with a great slaughter, from Dan even unto Beersheba, and the pursuit continued until the going down of the sun.

35. Then the Bostonites ceased from pursuing, saying, we have had blood for blood, the blood of hundreds have we spilled for the blood of tens, the God of our fathers was with us, and gave us the victory over the army of our oppressors. Let us now return and comfort our brethren.

36. But some among them reproved them, saying know ye not the treachery of Thomas? Have ye not this day seen his evil disposition towards us? How he hath slain our defenceless young men, in the midst of security?

37. Rest ye now, therefore, in this place, with your arms in your hands, and if so be the evil spirit of Thomas again worketh against us, we will fall on him, and on his men, and utterly cut them off, leaving not one to tell what hath become of them.

38. So the Bostonites encamped themselves there, and the residue of Rehoboam's troops beheld them with fear and with great trembling, and said, one to another, what hath this people done unto us that we have come out this day to fight against them? Were not our fathers their fathers brethren? Are we not all one people? And is not our king their king also?

39. Of a certainty, Rehoboam, and Adoram, and the rest of our rulers, the great men of our country, have set their hearts on the riches of this people, and have sent us out, hoping we shall destroy them, that they may seize on their possessions; they are to reap where we have toiled and tilled in blood and danger.

40. Surely the Lord will avenge this people on the head of Adoram, and the heads of his train; surely the nation will avenge themselves on those wicked men for their brethren this day fallen in battle.

41. So the army of the Bostonites remained in their tents, and the remnant of Rehoboam's army remained in their tents, and Thomas, the Gageite, remained in the city, and shame and confusion, and dismay, was upon him.

42. Now while those things were doing in the north, John, Rehoboam's ruler over the province of the Virginites, thought within himself, shall not I also render myself acceptable in the sight of king Rehoboam and Adoram? Shall not I also shew myself their trusty servant?

43. But, seeing I have no army wherewith to fall upon this people, I cannot cut them off, I will take from their strong house, where they have placed it, the means of their resistance; so shall they shortly become an easy conquest to king Rehoboam, and I shall be rewarded.

44. Lo! he went secretly, and in the darkness of night, removed from the magazine of the people their powder, which they had put there, and delivered it to Henry, a prostitute servant of king Rehoboam, and to his gang, and they carried it to a secret place, and hid it from the people.

45. And John returned, and spoiled the guns of their locks, and hacked the edges of the swords, and said, now shall we surely overcome this people, for I have disarmed them.

46. Now one of the Virginites chanced to be journeying in the night, and he met Henry bearing off the powder of the people, and he hastened and told the people of the city, saying, ye have slumbered, and your enemies have despoiled you; they have stolen your powder, and left you defenceless, I fear, intending some evil unto you; assemble, I pray you, and see who hath dealt thus treacherously by you.

47. And the people of the city were amazed; and it being now morning, they assembled together, and said, surely John hath done this; and the old and wise men repaired to their hall, and the young men assembled with their arms in their hands; and the men of the hall said, let us seek John, and enquire of him concerning this thing, and why he hath abused us.

48. So they sought John, and finding him, said unto him, why hast thou done this thing unto us, seeing the people had faith in thee, and made thee the keeper of the keys of their strong-hold; moreover, have we not been *subject to explosions, have not our powers been in jeopardy, and our china in danger?* Return, we pray thee, that which thou hast taken away, that so we may have peace in our land, and the people may bless thee.

49. And John was vexed, and his countenance lowered on them, and he was in a great strait, and feigned an excuse, and said, have not the seed of Cain conspired against you? Have they not schemed schemes and laid plots to destroy you? Verily, for your sakes, and for the sakes of this people, have I done this thing.

50. Bless me, then, and revile not; for my heart loveth you. And he made a vague and imperfect promise, saying, I will return that which I have taken when insurrections come upon you; depart now, and be at rest. And the hall men were satisfied, and said, *it is enough; let us have peace.* Now fear was upon them.

51. But the young men were enraged, and said, must we bear this wrong that John hath done us? Did not our fathers buy those things, and leave them for the use of us their children? And shall they be used for our destruction?

52. Shall the servants of the king violate our laws and exceed the limits of their own authority to abuse us? Shall the *servants of our tyrants* wantonly insult us? Surely patience is cowardice, and forbearance infamy.

53. Has not John manifested his evil intentions? And hath he not in answering mocked us? How shall we be avenged? And they paused and said, we cannot molest him, seeing he is the king's deputy, and but one man, and we are many, we will curb our resentment for this once, peradventure we shall no more be insulted. So they dispersed every one of them; but their spirits raged within them.

54. Now when the rumour of the thing which John had done was spread abroad, the whole country of the Virginites were enraged, and a certain Patrick, of the tribe of the Hanoverians, a man full of wisdom and knowledge, and beloved by the people, assembled the wise men of his tribe, and said unto them, the evil which John has done us must surely be redressed, advise me I pray thee:

55. And the wise men answered and said, is it not written thou shalt have blood for blood, and he that taketh aught from thee shall he not return it four-fold? Take now of *his* whose servant hath despoiled us, and replace the powder, so shall you deal justly between Rehoboam and his people, and our children shall not be ashamed.

56. So Patrick got together one hundred and fifty of the rich yeomen of his tribe, and they marched and came near unto the great city, and there went a lying spirit before them, and told John, saying, provide thyself, for thy life is in danger. And John sent messengers unto George, the captain of Rehoboam's ship, at the town of the Yorkites, to send him, of his veterans and their officers, *men skilled in fighting in houses*, to defend him against Patrick and the Hanoverian army.

57. And George selected a choice band, an invincible detachment *of forty three valiant men*, and their officers with them, and sent them *by night* unto the great city unto John, as John had desired him. But George had fears for the safety of his detachment, and wrote a letter unto the Yorkites, saying, of a certainty, if my men are molested, I will beat down your houses, and frighten your wives and your children.

58. And he made great preparation, and he felt a strange emotion, a spark of spirit was kindled within him, *and he thought valiantly.* But the Yorkites regarded not his menace, they despised his threats, and laughed at his preparations.

59. The damsels of the Yorkites said, in derision, is not this the *Jemmy Jessamy captain, who weareth a mask on his face, and gloves of the skins of chickens on his hands?* Of a truth, the noise of cannon distracteth him, and the smell thereof offendeth him much. He can only bear the sound of the gentle tabor, an odour of roses doth his nose delight in. Fear him not.

60. Now Patrick sent deputies unto Richard, the receiver of Rehoboam's taxes, and bid them say unto him, to the value of the powder which John, as servant of king Rehoboam, hath taken from us, give thou unto us of the gold of Rehoboam, for so hath the wise men of our tribe of Hanoverians determined, that the rage of the people be appeased, and their vengeance warded from the head of John.

67. And the deputies found Richard, and spoke unto him as Patrick had told them. Now Richard is slightly afflicted with the palsy, *and grievously afflicted with the love of money*, and he was frightened, and his trembling encreased greatly, and he hesitated: But the deputies admonished him, and Richard took of the gold of Rehoboam one hundred and four-score and three shekels, and with a sigh, and a deep groan, he put it into the hands of the deputies.

68. For the parting of Richard and gold is always as the parting of true friends, he letteth it go with reluctance, and hopes soon to re-possess it.

69. And the deputies carried the money and delivered it to Patrick, and Patrick took it in his hands and shewed it to the people, and said unto them, with this will we buy other powder, and restore it to the people, and if ought of this gold of Rehoboam's remain, we will return it unto Richard. For Patrick is a just man, and feareth the Lord. So the people were satisfied and returned in quiet.

64. Now the spirit of John was sore vexed when he saw the wisdom of Patrick, and the justice he had done his country, and he called to him his counsellors, the wise heads of Rehoboam's appointing, and he *raved* unto them, saying, Rehoboam hath been insulted and his treasure taken from him; my authority has been doubted, and my doings reviled.

65. Hath not Patrick rebelled against Rehoboam, and against me his appointed? And is not his life and his possessions forfeited to king Rehoboam? Advise me, I pray thee, to proclaim him a rebel, and offer, of the money of Rehoboam, a reward for his head; so shall you, with me, gain favour in the eyes of the king, and in the eyes of his servant, the good Adoram.

66. And they consulted together, and they lighted up the candle of authority at the lamp of folly, and the light thereof was evil towards Patrick, and towards the people, and they feared the wisdom of Patrick, and the resentment of the people, and they hid their doings under a bushel, nor brought them to light till eight days had expired, and the people, by whisperings, were prepared to receive them.

67. And when what they had done came to light, none regarded it; for it was nought but folly, and reason disclaimed it.

68. Now I Jeremiah, a true prophet, and full of the spirit of prophecy, do admonish and prophecy unto you, O Americanites! Seeing those things, and knowing the wickedness of the hearts of the rulers in the east, and how the king's heart is against you also, to take from you the darling of your hearts, your goddess liberty, to your tents every one of you: What portion have you, or what inheritance, in the son of ------? Look now to thine own house, Rehoboam, for dangers surround thee.

69. Your cause, ye children of the west, is the cause of virtue, and of Heaven. The blessings of liberty exceedeth all other blessings. Be bold; bind yourselves together in the bonds of unity and concord, so shall ye surely defeat the diabolical designs of the infamous Adoram, and his gang of villains.

70. On your swords, and on your wisdom, depends your safety. The voice of reason, with heavenly eloquence, has plead for you in vain; justice no longer presides in the councils of the east. In the pride and in the folly of his heart hath Adoram said, I will not cease till I have brought the stubborn people of the west to my feet.

71. Let the spirit of watchfulness be among you. Slumber not, lest your foes take advantage. The spirit of defencive war is spread among you; cherish it, and ye are invincible. The army coming against thee shall be as nothing; thou shalt destroy them as one destroyeth vermin, and the fame of thy deeds shall amaze and confound the nations of the east. Thy land shall be the happy land of liberty, of virtue, and of arms, and thou shalt become a mighty nation, exceeding all the nations of the east.

72. Hear also, O Adoram! and thou wicked men of the court of Rehoboam: If you persist in your evil ways, and return not to the true God, and do justice to the people of the west, and make attonement for thy past sins, thus shall it be with thee: The vengeance of Heaven will be poured on thy heads in showers of stones, and the people of thine own country shall stone thee for the evils brought upon them, and you shall become an execration, and an astonishment, and a curse, and a reproach; your own children, and near of kin, shall curse your existence, and, in the anguish of their hearts, shall they supplicate Heaven for curses on thee. The pride of thy country shall be brought low, the pride of Spain shall triumph over thy pride, and the haughty Spaniards shall lay on the necks of thy countrymen the grievous yoke which thou hast prepared for the virtuous people of the west. You have offended the God of Heaven, and shall surely perish!

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 12.

MONDAY last the general assembly of this province met here, pursuant to adjournment.

A MESSAGE from the governor to the ASSEMBLY.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE ordered the secretary to lay before you a resolution entered into by the British house of commons the 20th of February, * relative to the unhappy differences subsisting between our mother country and her American colonies. You will perceive, by this resolve, not only a strong disposition manifested by that august body to remove the causes which have given rise to the discontents and complaints of his majesty's subjects in the colonies, and the dreadful impending evils likely to ensue from them, but that they have pointed out the terms on which they think it just and reasonable a final accomodation should be grounded.

Let me earnestly entreat you, gentlemen, to weigh and consider this plan of reconciliation, held forth and offered by the parent to her children, with that temper, calmness, and deliberation, that the importance of the subject, and the present critical state of affairs, demand. Give me leave to observe, that the colonies, amidst all those complaints, which a jealousy of their liberties has occasioned, have never denied the justice or equity of their contributing towards the burthens of the mother country, to whose protection and care, they owe not only their present opulence, but even their very existence. On the contrary, every state and representation of their supposed grievances, that I have seen, avows the propriety of such a measure, and their willingness to comply with it.

The dispute then appears to me to be brought to this point: Whether the redress of any grievances the colonists have reason to complain of shall precede, or be postponed to, the settlement of that just proportion, which America should bear towards the common support and defence of the whole British empire.

You have, in the resolution of the house of commons, which I have authority to tell you is entirely approved by his majesty, a solemn declaration that an exemption from any duty tax, or assessment, present or future, except such duties as may be expedient for the regulation of commerce, shall be the immediate consequence of proposals on the part of any of the colony legislatures, accepted by his majesty, and the two houses of parliament, to make provision, according to their respective circumstances, for contributing their proportion to the common defence, and the support of the civil government of each colony.

I will not do you so much injustice, gentlemen, as to suppose you can desire a better security for the inviolable performance of this engagement, than the resolve itself, and his majesty's approbation of it gives you.

As you are the first assembly on the continent to whom this resolution has been communicated, much depends on the moderation and wisdom of your councils, and you will be deservedly revered to the latest posterity, if, by any possible means, you can be instrumental in restoring the public tranquility, and rescuing both countries from the dreadful calamities of a civil war.

JOHN PENN.

A MESSAGE *to the* GOVERNOR *from the* ASSEMBLY.

May it please your honour,

WE have taken into our serious consideration your message of the 2d instant, and "the resolution of the British house of commons therein referred to."

Having "weighed and considered this plan with the temper, calmness, and deliberation, that the importance of the subject, and the present critical situation of affairs, demand," we are sincerely sorry that we cannot "think the terms pointed out," afford "a just and reasonable ground for a final accommodation" between Great Britain and the colonies.

Your honour observes, "that the colonies amidst all those complaints which a jealousy of their liberties has occasioned, have never denied the justice or equity of their contributing towards the burthens of the mother country," but your honour must know that they have ever unanimously asserted it, as their indisputable right, that all aids from them should be their own free and voluntary gifts, not taken by force, not extorted by fear.

Under which of these descriptions the "plan held forth and offered by the parent to her children" at this time, with its attendant circumstances, deserves to be classed, we chuse rather to submit to the determination of your honour's good sense than to attempt proving by the enumeration of notorious facts, or the repetition of obvious reasons.

If no *other* objection to the "plan" proposed occurred to us, we should esteem it a dishonourable desertion of our sister colonies, connected by an union, founded on just motives and mutual faith, and conducted by general councils, for a single colony to adopt a measure, so extensive in consequence, without the advice and consent of those colonies engaged with us by solemn ties in the same common cause. For we wish your honour to be assured that we can form no prospect appearing reasonable to us of any *lasting* advantages for *Pennsylvania*, however agreeable they may be at the beginning, but what must arise from a communication of rights and prosperity with the other colonies, and that if such a prospect *should be* opened to us, we have too sincere an affection for our brethren, and too strict a regard "for the inviolable performance of" *our* "engagements," to receive any pleasure from benefits equally due to them, yet confined to ourselves, and which, by generously rejecting them at present, may at length be secured to all.

Your honour is pleased to observe, that as we are "the *first* assembly on the continent to whom this resolution has been communicated, much depends on the moderation and wisdom of our councils, and we shall be deservedly revered to the latest posterity, if by any possible means" we "can be instrumental in restoring the public tranquillity, and rescuing both countries from the dreadful calamities of a civil war."

Your honour, from your long residence and conversation among us, must be persuaded, that the people that we represent are as peaceable and obedient to government, as true and faithful to their sovereign, and as affectionate and dutiful to their superior state, as any in the world; and though we are not inattentive to the approbation of "posterity," as it might reflect honour upon our country, yet higher motives have taught us, upon all occasions, to demonstrate, by every testimony, our devotion to our king and parent state.

Still animated by the same principles, and most earnestly desirous of enjoying our *former* undisturbed condition of dependence and subordination, productive of so many blessings to "both countries," we cannot express the satisfaction we should receive, "if by any possible means" we could "be instrumental in restoring the public tranquility." Should such an opportunity offer, we shall endeavour, with the utmost diligence and zeal, to improve it, and to convince his majesty and our mother country that we shall ever be ready and willing, with our lives and fortunes, to support the interests of his majesty and that country, by every effort that can be reasonably expected from the most loyal subjects, and the most dutiful colonists.

Until divine providence shall cause, in the course of his dispensations, such a happy period to arrive, we can only deprecate, and if it be possible, strive, by prudence, to avoid "the calamities of a civil war," "a dreadful misfortune," indeed! and not to be exceeded but by an utter subversion of the liberties of America.

May 4, 1775. Signed by order of the house,

JOHN MORTON, speaker.

We are well informed that the above message passed without one dissenting voice.

Extract of a letter from *London*, dated *March* 11.

"I am well assured that the Americans are not to be intimidated by *force*, and that they are prepared to oppose *force* to *force*, if violent measures should be openly and steadily pursued; but I am fearful that they may be *lulled asleep*, by the insidious arts of administration. The despicable junto, that govern all our public proceedings, have at length discovered their error, and that the hostile measures they have began with, have united the colonies in one common bond, which they were taught to believe would produce a contrary effect, and they are now shifting their battery; *conciliatory* steps are continually talked of, and an *abatement* of their demands is echoed by every tool in office.

"The quakers of Nantucket have been excepted, on petition from the society here, and there are to be other exceptions in favour of those who are willing to subscribe to certain *secret* compacts, which are yet kept in the breast of the ministry, but which, I take it, are somewhat of the same nature of those made formerly between the Devil and his adherents, by which, for some *trifling* gratification (and in which they were commonly deceived) they sold themselves to *everlasting slavery*.

"Our parliament have also another bill before them, called a conciliatory bill, the purport of which amounts to this: That if any of the colonies, on the arrival and publication of said bill, shall agree to tax themselves to such an amount as *the parliament* shall approve (which money is also to be under the direction of *parliament*) that such colonies shall be taken into favour, and the penal acts suspended; but which are still to remain, as a rod hanging over them, to be used as occasion shall require.

"And a third bill is also in agitation, which is to include all the disobedient colonies in the same predicament as the Massachusetts, viz. to prohibit their exports to any other parts than *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, and the *West Indies*. I should inform you that New York is *not* in this list. The late resolves of their assembly have been very grateful incense to the nostrils of our ministry; and though, in my opinion, a matter of little consequence, yet they have afforded great triumph and exultation, and have given an opening to favour that colony at the expence of the rest.

"But I trust that the majority, even of that city, are with us, and that they will maintain the non-importation agreement in its utmost rigour; and now I am on this topic, let me advise you of one loop-hole where the enemy may attempt to come in: The king's ships that are now preparing, both the *men of war* and the *transports*, will be in some degree freighted with European goods; great quantities are getting ready. This you may depend on; I speak on the best authority, though perhaps not on *my own* certain knowledge; for I would have it understood that I would not execute an order for the best friend I have for *those* purposes.

"Our merchants and traders in this city have had several public meetings, and have made such application to the governing powers as they thought would produce the most salutary effects, or rather (if I may express myself without reserve) such application as they could *all* concur in; for it must be *confessed*, and indeed it cannot be *concealed*, that a very considerable part, though not the majority, of the merchants and traders, are *averse* to the Americans.

"In short, *your* cause is not a *favourite* cause in this kingdom, as I believe I have already wrote you. Having submitted in some degree to slavery *ourselves*, we do not so fully feel the distress it may occasion in *others*; and partly through interest, partly through prejudice, and partly through ignorance, I fear the majority are against you. But I wish you not to be disheartened, since, to say the worst, you have a most *respectable* minority; a *minority* that will *never* give up your cause, if you do not desert it *yourselves*; nay some of us, as I know, will maintain your *rights*, though you should be so base as to barter them for a *mess of pottage*.

"I can assure you, that exclusive of those public and constitutional societies already established, some others are forming, for the *avowed* purpose of supporting British and American liberty; and I make no doubt that some good will happen from these associations. The English are *slow* in resentment as in deliberation; but they are determined in the prosecution of either when they once engage.

"We have already commenced a public subscription for the relief of the sufferers in Boston. Some handsome sums have already been subscribed, but as yet it wants the *usual* enthusiasm that accompanies things of this sort; however, I do not despair that it will ultimately succeed, and it will be a glorious declaration of our principles, by the most undoubted *touch-stone*."

To captain EDWARD FOY, *lieutenant governor of* NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Quousque tandem abutere, patientia nostra? Quamdiu etiam furor iste tuus nos eludet? Quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia?

CICERO ORAT. IN CAT.

SIR,

THAT you have not before this been paid the tribute of public attention has proceeded rather from contempt of than a respect for your character. There are few personages among us who have more richly deserved it than yourself. The contemptible obscurity of a captain of the artillery, or the insignificancy of the lieutenant governor of New Hampshire, would have ensured to Edward Foy, esquire, an unmolested enjoyment of thought and sentiment. But when we find you aspiring to the high department of prime minister, and secretly influencing, by your diabolical system of politics, the heart and councils of our governor, whom most people believe, if left to himself, to be an honest man, other considerations give place to a regard for the common weal, and silence becomes criminal.

Reflect then, sir, how you will answer to this much injured public for your baneful interposition in the administration of government. Can you suppose that the inhabitants of this unhappy and oppressed country have not discernment enough to trace out your machinations? Or that they are so timid and spiritless as to suffer themselves tamely to be insulted and robbed of their dearest rights and privileges by every despicable hunter of preferment? The specious display of moderate intellectual endowments will not compensate for the depravity of a heart that can thus actively interest itself to involve a people, once happy, and still affectionate to their mother state, in all the horrors of intestine war, actuated by no other motive than that of a selfish aggrandizement.

Oppressions, such as Virginia has lately experienced, cannot long be borne, even by the most passive. Under the influence of your fostering hand, every pernicious instruction of government has been issued forth, *clothed* in all the terrific language of despotic rage; from you have been supposed, in some measure, to originate the late wanton dissolution, and successive prorogations, of our assembly; from you his lordship's late *humble and meek proclamation*, and from your wholsome advice, no doubt, has proceeded the late *political removal of the public powder* from the magazine of the country. Loyal and well affected as the Virginians are to their *king and government, when justly administered*, yet remember that they have the feelings of freemen, and should you once thoroughly arouse them, a governor's protection may not perhaps answer your expectations. A free people may be *so* oppressed that loyalty ceases to be a virtue, and non-resistance an actual acquiescence in slavery.

The line of conduct you seem to have prescribed to yourself cannot fail to bring down upon you the odium of every honest, independent, and good man, on the continent; perhaps, though, that is the readiest road to promotion. But can you esteem the vicegerency of New Hampshire of importance enough to induce you to blast the laurels you so valiantly gathered on the plains of Minden? It will give no small mortification to some future historian to be obliged to relate to posterity that the same Foy who once obtained glory in the service of his king and country did afterwards condescend to become a mean, ministerial hireling, and dependent tool.

Neither you nor your compeers in despotism can enjoy much comfort in Virginia. The honest independency of its natives has hitherto, I thank God, proved a sufficient antidote against the sophistical attacks of despotic poison. They prize the natural rights of freemen too highly to be induced to relinquish them, either by the subtilties of sophists, or the menaces of bullies. Desist, then, to annoy the tranquility of *a loyal, if a well governed people*; nor, by your ill timed services, involve your *friend*, all credulous and unsuspecting as he is, into intricacies from which he may find it difficult to disengage himself. The serpent that bites must expect to be bruised. Embrace the opportunity of an unmolested retreat, and sooth the turbulences of your heart in the calm scenes of domestic happiness.

New York will furnish a theatre ample enough to display your despotic manœuvres in. The meridian of that province is well calculated for a man of your political constitution. Your own *great self*, the judicious doctor *Cooper*, with the faithful printer *Mr. Rivington*, at the head of the *patriotic majority* of the New York assembly and council, would form a junto scarcely to be equalled in Saint Stephen's Chapel; or should you wish to render your society more compleat, along with * three of our right honourable board, you might take from hence our *pious* g------r's most *exemplary* c------n †, with his noble representative our *good* g------r ‡. Enthroned amidst so select a band of *self-interested, ministerial* hobbits, the *illustrious champion*, Foy, would be truly conspicuous. Be liberal in promising pensions, places, and benefices, when you shall be constituted the grand bashaw of all America. C----r and G------n shall be your panegyrists; our man of the law shall be the *minister* of your pleasures; RIVINGTON shall diffuse your praises abroad, whilst the other united gentry shall erect a monument to your memory.

VIRGINIUS.

* C----n, B--d, *and* W------y. *These gentlemen are all natives of this country. Tell me, then, what else are they but most ungrateful parricides? O tempora! O mores!*

† *The reverend* T----s G-----n, p-------r *of* b------l *in* W-----m *and* M--y *college. This gentleman came to Virginia, about five years ago, a flaming American patriot, nay, he was more, a staunch republican, an utter enemy to supremacy, both in church and state. Though he had most solemnly subscribed to the articles and the liturgy of the church of England, he used his utmost endeavours, soon after his arrival on the continent, to subvert that most glorious establishment, not only by an open and avowed opposition to episcopacy, but by sedulously infilling into the tender minds of his pupils the poisonous and sophistical doctrines of dissention, by that means disseminating schism, and alienating the minds of the natives from their established church. Sed quantum mutatus ab illo! Behold him now resplendent in the rays of despotism, a ministerial champion, and pontifex maximus to his most catholic excellency ---d D------e. From such hypocritical priests, good Lord, deliver us!*

‡ R-----ph, *too, was born and bred among us, yet has ever been exerting himself, on every occasion, to sell the dearest rights and liberties of his country for the sordid considerations of private lucre. His vote in the year 1765 respecting the stamp act, his late well written pamphlet, nay, the whole tenour of his conduct, bear ample testimony of the truth of this observation. It is to be hoped that this man has at least some private virtues to compensate for the demerits of his public character; but even in that quarter he is said to be deficient. Monstrum nulla virtute a vitiis redemptum.*

MR. PINKNEY,

WHILST we are almoſt involved in all the terrors of a civil war, whilſt the injured genius of America cries aloud for juſtice, and whilſt the only meaſures by which an accommodation can be procured, meet with a moſt daring and unjuſt oppoſition from ſome of our moſt diſtinguiſhed men, who ſhould rather be the principal promoters of it, can I, without doing violence to reaſon, avoid exclaiming againſt the inhumanity of the action? Were they Engliſhmen, I ſhould only ſay that they could not diveſt themſelves of that partiality for their native country, almoſt inherent in our nature, and of conſequence had imbibed wrong principles; but for Americans, both born and brought up among us, to ſell their country for a ſmile, or ſome miniſterial office, what language is ſufficient to expreſs the indignation, the contempt, which ſuch conduct muſt naturally create in every virtuous breaſt! Alas! Great Britain, thy vices have even extended to America! So ſmall an iſle is become inſufficient to contain ſuch innumerable pollutions! Americans! the torrent as yet is but ſmall; only a few are involved in it; it muſt be ſoon ſtopped, or it will bear all before it with an impetuous ſway. The warlike Coriolanus, after he had fought many great and memorable battles in the ſervice of his country, after he had oppoſed in Corioli, an extenſive city, all its inhabitants, as valiantly as ever extravagant fiction repreſents Hector to have done in the Grecian camp; I ſay, after he had performed ſuch meritorious actions for his country, when he found himſelf treated contemptuouſly, and baniſhed from the city, for taking up arms againſt his country, in his own defence, has all his former glory ſullied. In what light, then, muſt we look on our countrymen, who eſpouſe the ſide of the infamous miniſtry? The concluſion is obvious. Pity for the deſpicable wretches bids me ceaſe to draw it.

VOLUNTARIUS.

Governor JOHNSTONE'S SPEECH *on the queſtion for re-committing the addreſs, declaring the colony of Maſſachuſetts Bay in rebellion.*

MR. SPEAKER,

BEFORE you pronounce this dreadful ſentence upon a meritorious, ſober, and induſtrious people, I hope the houſe will indulge me with a few words in diſcharge of the duty I owe myſelf, and likewiſe with a view of tranſmitting my character fair to poſterity, when thoſe black ſcenes ſhall be examined without prejudice.

The real queſtion before us is, upon the proper meaſures to be purſued reſpecting our fellow ſubjects in America. In order to judge of this, we muſt conſider the real cauſe of diſpute: I ſay, the ſubſtantial difference turns on the right of taxation. Moſt of the advocates on the other ſide have endeavoured to ſlur this point, and alledge "that the claims of the Americans extend far beyond this article, and that the act of navigation itſelf is in danger; but it is impoſſible for a judicious mind to read the material papers, and not to ſee that this is illuſory. The congreſs has expreſſly told us, "they are willing to acquieſce in thoſe laws which ſecure to us the monopoly of their trade, as neceſſary in the mutual connection;" and the inſtructions from Philadelphia, on which the proceedings of the congreſs are chiefly formed, avow theſe doctrines in more full and explicit terms. This method of condemning men by inference and conjecture, contrary to their repeated declarations, I cannot approve. I ſhall therefore bend the whole force of my argument to the original cauſe of quarrel, taxation.

The great and only ſecret yet found out for preſerving the liberties of mankind from the encroachments of that power which is neceſſary for the executive in large kingdoms is the power of the purſe. This was the ſubject of contention in the civil wars of Charles I. it is this privilege alone which makes the houſe of commons reſpectable; this was the point which Hampden obtained for us; and I leave every one acquainted with the hiſtory of thoſe memorable times to determine, in his own mind, "whether we ſhould ever have enjoyed this bleſſing if he had tamely paid the tax, and had not reſiſted?" From this power we derive the certainty of aſſembling the repreſentatives of the people; by this, redreſs of grievances may precede ſupplies; and the ſecurity that the exerciſe will not be abuſed is derived from hence, that the houſe cannot impoſe on others what they are not to feel themſelves. By the principles of the conſtitution, every man ſhould be repreſented; but the deviation from a rule too nice for practice is ſafely borne, becauſe the intereſt of every particular member remains as a pledge that no individual can be over burthened. When this ſecurity is removed, there is no longer any ſafety for thoſe to whom the fact does not apply. What is the caſe reſpecting the Americans? Does any member feel himſelf affected by the impoſitions he ſhall lay on them? Nay, does not the contrary principle prevail? The more he ſhall burthen America the more he will relieve himſelf. Judge Hobart ſays: "If an act of parliament was made conſtituting a man a judge in his own cauſe, it would be void by the law of nature;" yet ſuch is the preciſe ſituation in which we contend we ought to be placed reſpecting the Americans, and for the denial of which we are ready to condemn our fellow ſubjects to all the tortures enacted by the laws of treaſon.

Let us look round, and view the fate of different ſtates that have yielded or preſerved the privileges for which the Americans contend. So ſoon as the Cortes loſt this power, their ſlavery was complete. Portugal has now no veſtige of this palladium. Here is tyranny ſupreme! In France, where the traces are left (as in the *pays d'etat*) their happineſs is diſtinguiſhable from the miſery of other parts. In Britain, we are yet free; becauſe we retain it. In Holland, Switzerland, and the other ſtates of Europe, they are more or leſs ſo as they preſerve it.

What are the circumſtances that diſtinguiſh and protect the Britiſh colonies from thoſe of other nations? The repreſentatives of the people met in general aſſembly, and the trial by jury. If the ſyſtem of taxation by the parliament of Great Britain takes place, what being can be ſo credulous as to expect the aſſemblies of the people will ever meet? And it is confeſſed that admiralty courts, diſclaiming trials by jury, are neceſſary to enforce this ſpecies of taxation. Here then are all the eſſential privileges of an Engliſhman dependent on this queſtion; and the real intereſt of the ſtate is no way concerned in the contrary ſcale, ſince the proſperity of the colonies muſt ever prove the riches and glory of England. Nothing but the abſurd pride, or narrow ignorance, of the preſent adminiſtration, can be thrown into it. When once this ſyſtem takes place, we ſhall then feel the tyranny and oppreſſion of governors, with all their train of dependents, as in the provinces of Rome, which are now quoted as an example.

Thus much, ſuppoſing the Americans right in the diſpute, as I believe they are; but ſuppoſing them wrong, I ſhall now ſtate their excuſe, and ſee what heart can condemn them, and retain any claims to humanity.

The queſtion concerning the right to tax the colonies, though clear to thoſe who are accuſtomed to think deeply on the principles of free governments, is difficult to common apprehenſions. Monteſquieu has obſerved, "that in deſpotiſm every thing ought to depend on two or three ideas;" as for inſtance, is there any thing ſo fit to ſolve this diſpute as the unity of the Britiſh empire, the ſupremacy of the legiſlative authority of Great Britain, the omnipotence of parliament? Is there any man ſo ignorant, after having heard thoſe ſounding words, as not clearly to comprehend the whole of the controverſy? Plodding, thinking creatures, who are accuſtomed to conſider the complicated privileges in a free government, from whence the harmony of the whole ſprings, may be puzzled; but men, who have never diſturbed their repoſe with ſuch dry conſiderations, can have no doubt on the matter. Be that as it may, certain it is that the diſcuſſion of this moſt important queſtion was debated in this aſſembly by the greateſt abilities, after the fulleſt information, that ever accompanied any political queſtion. The deciſion was in favour of the Americans; the ſtamp act was repealed.

I admit that "principles of expediency" are alledged as the reaſon, in the preamble of the bill; but the men who boldly denied, during this diſcuſſion, the power of taxing the colonies, as conſtitutionally exiſting in the commons of Great Britain, namely, lord Chatham and lord Camden (men of extraordinary talents as ever adorned ſociety) the one was made prime miniſter; the other was created a peer, and lord high chancellor of Great Britain, the keeper of the king's conſcience! What American could have retained any doubt of his cauſe in the mind of his majeſty, or the nation, after ſuch a deciſion? The compromiſing act ſoon followed (for the ſake of gratifying a party) violating all the principles of commerce and policy in the lump-giving drawbacks here, exacting duties there, committing the power and authority of the nation on ſubjects which never could produce any effectual revenue, and this in a manner that all men of ſenſe muſt ever condemn.

When the Americans ſaw, by this act of parliament, that the queſtion was likely again to return upon them, in the progreſs of time, through the great ignorance or caprice of ſtateſmen, they met the poſition in its ſly, circuitous, queſtionable ſhape: They returned to their old principles; they revolted againſt the preamble; they tranſmitted petitions; and all failing, they entered into non-importation agreements. This produced lord Hillſborough's circular letter, which I will repeat again and again, till a contrary conduct is purſued; for no ſatisfactory anſwer can be given about it, while the preſent doctrines are avowed. The Americans, thus fortified in their opinions concerning the point of taxation, are unanimouſly againſt our power, from Nova Scotia to Georgia. If there be any doubt on this fact, why not call governor Eden? We are told he lately arrived; it would have been becoming to have produced him. But I call on his relations, friends, or any man, to contradict me in this aſſertion, "that the Americans are unanimouſly againſt this power of taxation, as lodged in the Britiſh parliament." They are reſolved to reſiſt; and ſince you have placed them in a ſituation, where they muſt either be rebels or ſlaves, the blame muſt lie with thoſe who have drove them to this dilemma.

In diſcuſſing the queſtion of reſiſtance, the gentlemen of the other ſide have great advantages. We ſtand on difficult ground; ſince, from its nature, it never can be defined, or admitted as lawful. The firſt officer of the crown has fairly expreſſed my ideas on this ſubject. The principle ſhould never be extinguiſhed in any government, much leſs in a free country; the occaſion muſt ever be referred to the general feelings of mankind. Now if depriving a trading town of its commerce, if cutting off whole ſocieties from the benefit of the elements which God has given them, if proceeding to deprive them of the fiſhery, their ſubſiſtence, if altering their charter, and annihilating all their rights, without hearing them in defence, if eſtabliſhing in their ſtead a new form of government, which leaves all things in confuſion, if erecting a ſyſtem of tyranny in their neighbourhood, and eſtabliſhing (not tolerating) all the abſurdities of the Roman catholic religion, trial by jury diſmiſſed, habeas corpus denied, the repreſentatives of the people determined uſeleſs, inferior duties levied by act of parliament, in ſhort, precedents for the violation of every thing we hold moſt ſacred in this country; I ſay, if acts like theſe can vindicate reſiſtance, the Americans can quote them, and God and the world muſt judge between us. For my part, I conſider, with lord Somers, that treaſon againſt the conſtitution is the firſt ſpecies of that crime. Acts of parliament are ſacred things, and yet they may be made ſo grinding to the face of mankind, that human nature will revolt at their ſeverity. Dudley and Empſon were hanged for acting according to act of parliament.

I have now ſtated the arguments which ſhould induce you to pauſe, at leaſt, before you take this irretrievable ſtep. I ſhall examine next the conſequences.

Suppoſe we ſhould ſucceed in ſubduing the Americans, is it not clear from henceforward that we muſt govern them by military force? Muſt not our army be encreaſed in proportion? While his majeſty retains the power of moving his troops from one part of his dominions to another, can there be any ſafety for the liberties of this country? If the mortification begins at the extremities, will it not ſoon communicate to the centre? Every man acquainted with the hiſtory of nations muſt foreſee the conſequences. If we fail in the attempt, which is the happieſt event that can occur, what difficulties may not diſguſt, irritations, and all the horrors of civil war, engender? While the juſtice and moderation of this country are blotted from the face of the earth, and the accumulated expence, when the ſprings of riches are cut off, muſt ſhake public credit to the very centre!

The noble lord has hinted, "if repealing the tea tax would do, he would yield that;" and he ſpeaks even *faintly* on the power of taxation. If theſe are his principles, we are yet more inexcuſable. We are going to puniſh men for maintaining what we are ready to yield, and to engage the nation in endleſs expence for the ſake of a quiddity; ſince, whether renounced on the principles of expediency or right, the ſatisfaction muſt be equally complete to the Americans.

But the noble lord alledges, that yielding the point of taxation would not now do. This is conjecture on his part, but at leaſt it would produce this good effect; we ſhould divide the Americans, we ſhould unite men in this country, and go to the conteſt in better hopes of ſucceſs. The proofs the noble lord gives for his opinion are ſeveral indiſcreet acts, of different meetings, ſince the late confuſion in America. Such details never affect me; I think no concluſions can be drawn from them. In all civil wars, when the people are let looſe to reaſon on government, a thouſand abſurd doctrines are broached. Let us apply this to our own country; let us remember all the ridiculous circumſtances which Hudibras has painted better than I can. But ſhould the great cauſe of liberty, in which our anceſtors were engaged, ſuffer from ſuch circumſtances? To their feelings we may truſt; on the reaſoning of the multitude there is little dependence. For my own part, I think, with Cardinal De Retz, "that any number above 100 is at beſt but mere mob." [*Here the houſe felt the expreſſions as too ſtrong.*] It never could be my intention to apply the rule to this houſe, long trained in form and diſcipline; though ſometimes there are doctrines and proceedings, even here, that would ſurprize a ſtranger into this belief.

But the noble lord ſays, "why not petition firſt and acknowledge the right, and then we will grant relief?" Have they not petitioned? Is there a means of ſupplication and proſtration they have not tried? I am then convinced, they went to the crown merely as a mode of introducing their petition here. Now you deny hearing their agents. An honourable gentleman in adminiſtration ſays, "he wiſhed we had heard their petitions." Do not condemn them for not petitioning, till you have declared your reſolution to hear them. Can it be expected the Americans will act on the innuendoes of a miniſter? If you mean fair, why not declare your intentions, by ſome binding act? After the Eaſt India company, who will truſt you? You invited them to petition under hopes and declarations, and afterwards made uſe of this very petition to deprive them both of their money and their privileges. In the ceded iſlands, you invited men to ſettle under the royal proclamation, and then levied four and a half per cent. on their produce, which procedure has lately been condemned in the courts of law. In Canada, you have been guilty of a greater violation, as liberty is dearer than property. Here you have diſpiſed the royal proclamation, and forfeited your engagements to mankind. I repeat it again, what man or ſociety of men can truſt you?

The next objection to the Americans is the congreſs. This is now termed an "illegal meeting." Government here lay by, with great expectation, waiting their reſolves. If they had been favourable to their views, or had any untoward circumſtances broke their union, we ſhould have had much eulogium on the congreſs. Now they have come to reſolves favourable to the liberties of mankind, all is abuſe. I do not know by what law, except that of common ſenſe, mankind can be regulated on theſe occaſions. What kind of meeting can that be called which was held in this place at the revolution, aldermen and old members of parliament mixing in conſultation? The neceſſity on theſe occaſions gives riſe to the caſe. You wiſhed to know the ſenſe of the people of America: Was ever the judgement of a people ſo fairly taken? Firſt, the occaſion is promulgated; the people chooſe repreſentatives; theſe chooſe deputies; the deputies in congreſs publiſh their proceedings; each member returns to his reſpective colony, where his conduct is again approved! No place, no penſion, no bribe, to influence his election, or bias his vote. But even as to the legality: The manner of meeting is not new; government itſelf called a congreſs in the laſt war, to apportion the quotas of men and troops.

One gentleman has ſaid, "that our ſituation is quite new, and there is no example in hiſtory to direct our ſteps." I ſay there is a caſe directly ſimilar, but we are too conceited to profit from ſuch experience. Philip II. and his ſeventeen provinces, are the counterpart of what we are acting. The debates in his council on ſending the duke of Alva into the Netherlands, are applicable in every part. He was adviſed by two ſenſible men to repair thither himſelf, and bear the complaints of his people before he came to ſuch raſh reſolves; but the majority ſaid, as in this caſe, that his glory was compromitted. It was not religion only, but taxing without conſent of their ſtates, that brought matters to the laſt extremity. The duke of Alva, it is true, was victorious every where at firſt, but his cruelties were but ſowing the ſerpent's teeth. The Gues, the beggars of the Briel, eſteemed at that time infinitely more deſpicable than the New Engländers are repreſented, gave the firſt ſhock to the power of Spain. In comparing the probability of events, can any man ſay Great Britain has ſuch a proſpect of victory in the conteſt as Spain might then have expected? Yet we know the event, and how the mighty empire was rent in pieces. The preſent reſolution hurries us into that ſituation from which there is no retreating. It obliges the Americans immediately to act: By declaring them in rebellion, they muſt have recourſe to arms; all negociation is cut off. I think the word rebellion both impolitic and unjuſtifiable. I beg to know what paper on your table can vindicate that term. The firſt law officer of the crown ſaid, "a number of men committing treaſon was rebellion." I differ from him in definition; according to my conception of the phraſe, they muſt be in military array, to effect ſome military purpoſe. One hundred men coining money are not in rebellion, though committing treaſon. Inſurrections to pull down encloſures is not rebellion, though deemed a conſtructive levying war. In the caſe of purchaſe and demerce for pulling down the meetinghouſes, they were convicted of treaſon; but no one ever thought of ſaying the confederates, or aſſociates, were in rebellion. I think we ſhould be very cautious how we criminate bodies of men on ſuch intelligence. I dare ſay the noble Lord has been deceived himſelf; but this I affirm, he has hitherto conſtantly deceived this houſe. It appears to me, that no intelligence from general Gage can be depended on. I beg the houſe will attend particularly to what I now ſay, before they engage their lives and fortunes. It appears general Gage has regularly deceived adminiſtration. No event has turned out as he foretold, or gave reaſon to hope; the next letter conſtantly contradicts the expectations raiſed by the former. He ſeems never to have known what they were about, no doubt groſſly impoſed on himſelf; but the facts are undeniable. When he firſt arrived, he writes, "the malcontents were abaſhed, and the friends of government would ſoon appear." Next "his expectations from the aſſembly were diſappointed," and he diſſolves them in ſurpriſe. Then, "there would be no congreſs;" next, "though there would be a congreſs, they would differ and diſagree." In ſhort, led on, and leading others, by vain expectations, till the very laſt letters, which announce a total diſaffection, and which I believe to be the true ſtate of the provinces.

Singling out the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay can anſwer no purpoſe, but to expoſe our partiality. It is the cauſe of all, and the other colonies can never be ſo mean as firſt to encourage and then deſert them before the general *right* is ſettled.

The noble lord talks next of ſtopping their fiſheries; but he ſays, "the act is only to be temporary." Does the noble lord think he can turn the channels of trade as eaſily as he can turn the majorities of this houſe? To explain the idea, ſuppoſing the New England fiſheries ſtopped, their utenſils muſt waſte and deſtroy. But will the Engliſh merchant madly encreaſe his ſtock, and fit out new ſhips, if the act is merely temporary? If it is perpetual, the people in America are ruined. The conſequence is, that the French muſt in the end reap the benefit of all this ſtrange policy.

We are conſtantly ſtating the great obligation we have conferred on the colonies by our former behaviour towards them. If it was ever ſo good, we can claim no merit from hence, in private or public concerns, to do injury in future. They do not complain of your former behaviour, but they ſay, you have altered this very ſyſtem from whence you would now derive their ſubmiſſion.

There are two arguments of the noble lord which I muſt remark upon before I ſit down. The firſt is, "the comparative view of taxation between this country and the colonies, according to the number of inhabitants." His lordſhip ſays, "we pay about 20s. a head, and they pay about 6d. Who is there ſo unacquainted with political arithmetic as not to know that the ſmall ſum people pay in taxation is often a proof of their poverty, and the large ſums a proof of their proſperity, by demonſtrating the riches from the greateſt of the conſumption? Let this kind of reaſoning be applied to Ireland or Scotland, where we know the multitude to be poor in compariſon to the inhabitants of London, whom we know to be rich. Beſides, if the coloniſt does not pay in palpable caſh from his own hand, does not he pay all the taxes on the four millions of manufactures he receives, and part of thoſe taxes on the raw materials he ſends hither?

The other argument is ſtill more extraordinary. The noble lord ſays, "if we fail in our attempt of forcing America, we ſhall ſtill be in the ſame ſituation we are in at preſent." What! after our armies have been diſgraced, our fellow ſubjects deſtroyed, all the irritation of a civil war, public confidence, and fair opinion loſt? Does the noble lord think he will be in the ſame ſituation himſelf? I really ſpeak it with regret; for perſonally I have much regard for the noble lord, and particularly becauſe I perceive, from his faint manner of ſtating his propoſitions, that they are not the diſtates of his own mind, and that they are forced on him.

I cannot ſee my memorandums, and therefore I ſhall conclude by heartily concurring with the noble lord who moved for the recommitment of this addreſs.

WILLIAMSBURG.

AT a meeting of the WILLIAMSBURG VOLUNTEER COMPANY, held the 25th day of May 1775.

Reſolved, that every member in this company obliges themſelves, by the ties of honour and duty to their country, to march, on the ſmalleſt warning, to any part of the continent, where the general cauſe of American liberty may demand their attendance, provided that they do not by ſuch a ſtep leave their own country in a defenceleſs ſtate.

Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this company, that landing of any foreign troops in this country will be, at the preſent critical juncture of affairs, a moſt dangerous attack on the liberties of this country; and that this company will, therefore, keep the moſt watchful eye on any movement from this quarter, that they will conſult their fellow countrymen in the different parts of this province on that head, and, ſhould they find an unanimity of ſentiment to prevail throughout this country reſpecting that particular, they are determined, with the aid and aſſiſtance of their fellow ſubjects, to reſiſt all ſuch arbitrary meaſures, at the expence of life and fortune.

JOHN BROWN, *clerk*.

By a proclamation in the Carolina papers, we find that the arms and powder in the public magazines in Charleſtown were removed in the night of the 21ſt of March, without the conſent of the governor.

Nothing material from the northward is arrived this week.

Williamſburg, *May* 22, 1775.

THE *viſitors and governors of* William *and* Mary *college are deſired to meet on Thurſday the* 8*th of June.*

By order of the rector. M. DAVENPORT, el. viſit.

AS the ſubſcriber intends ſhortly to leave *Williamſburg*, it is requeſted of all perſons indebted to him to diſcharge their accounts immediately; thoſe to whom he is in arrear are deſired to apply directly for payment. JOSEPH DE SABBE.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, in *Spotſylvania*, ſome time laſt month, ſix cattle, that were purchaſed at *Skomer*'s ſale, in *King William*, ſome time in *March* laſt: They are all branded, ſome on the horn, and others on the buttock, with the initials of my name, G. S. Thoſe on the horn are with a ſmaller iron than thoſe branded on the buttock. Any perſon that will bring the ſaid cattle to me ſhall receive THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, and in proportion for any part.

3 GEORGE STUBBLEFIELD.

POETS CORNER.

FINCASTLE, April 28, 1775.

MR. PINKNEY,

ON hearing that colonel Charles Lewis *was slain, and observing the general grief of the country on this occasion, it led me to attempt an elegy on his death, for the amusement of some gentlemen, without any intention of mine to make it public; notwithstanding, before I had taken any pains to render it as correct as my humble genius was capable of, a copy was transmitted to the press, and published in Mr.* Purdie's *paper of the 17th of* March, *without my knowledge. I therefore send you this copy, which I hope is less liable to censure than the former. If you think it worthy a place in your* paper, *please to insert it, and you will oblige at least some of your readers, as well as*

THE AUTHOR.

AN ELEGY, to the MEMORY of CHARLES LEWIS, esquire, who was slain at POINT PLEASANT, *October* 10, 1774.

YE *muses* all, that o'er the *hero's* bier
Let fall the tender sympathetic tear,
Propitious deign to aid my feeble lay,
While I this tribute due to merit pay.
For LEWIS, muse, thy artless numbers raise,
Superior worth demands superior praise.
In him the *christian* and the *warrior* join'd,
The *son* obedient, and the *brother* kind;
Connubial love, paternal tenderness,
Warm from the heart, shone with peculiar grace;
The gentle *master*, affable and free,
Who felt for all a gen'rous sympathy;
Sincere in friendship as in dealing just,
True to his *God*, his *country*, and his *trust*.
In early years, with martial ardour fir'd,
His youthful breast to glorious deeds aspir'd.
Ready to act in *freedom's* sacred *cause*,
Rescue her *sons*, and vindicate her *laws*;
Led by no sordid views, nor empty fame,
VIRGINIA'S safety rais'd his patriot flame.
For this he left th' tendерest scenes of life,
His prattling *infants*, and endearing *wife*,
And all those joys which from soft union flow,
To march his *troops* against a savage *foe*.
When at POINT PLEASANT, O ill fated spot!
Where *death* his leaden vollies round him shot,
Like CÆSAR, nobly brave, maintain'd his ground,
And calm as CATO bore the fatal wound.
E'en when oppress'd beneath the weight of death
(Handing his *gun*) this was his parting breath:
"Head not my wound, this last request I crave,
"That you go on, my *soldiers*, and be *brave*."
O may these words, to ages yet to come,
Transmitted be, and deck the *warrior's tomb*!
What though, great shade! no blazon'd pomp we see,
Nor animated bust, remains of thee,
Within the *temple of the good man's breast*
Thy sweet *memorial* shall forever rest.
Thy *wife*, thy *infants*, their sad loss deplore,
The *husband* and the *father* are no more!
Thy *brethren* too, depress'd with heart-felt woe,
In silent grief their eyes spontaneous flow;
Grateful AUGUSTA, as a tribute just,
With tears hath water'd thy beloved dust;
VIRGINIA'S *sons* shall long revere thy name,
Whose bright example leads to deathless fame.

The following ODE, *written by Mr.* WILLIAM COLLINS, *we think truly applicable to the memory of those* AMERICAN HEROES *who fell in the late victory gained by the Massachusetts Bay militia over the British army, commanded by earl Percy.*

HOW sleep the brave who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest!
When spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallow'd mould,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than fancy's feet have ever trod.
By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung,
There honour comes, a pilgrim grey,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay,
And freedom shall a while repair,
To dwell a weeping hermit there.

COMMITTED to the gaol *of Prince George* a negro man, who calls himself ANDREW, and says he belongs to *John West*, of *King William* county. He is a *Virginia* born negro, and appears to be about 25 years of age. The owner is desired to take him away, and pay charges to 2° HENRY BATTE.

BALTIMORE, *March* 27, 1775.

CHRISTOPHER HUGHES,
GOLDSMITH AND JEWELLER,
At the sign of the CUP *and* CROWN, *the south east corner of* Market *and* Gay *streets, and opposite Messieurs* Usher, Rowe, *and company's store, formerly Mr.* Little's *coffee-house, in* Baltimore *town,*

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he hath for sale a neat and elegant ASSORTMENT of PLATE and JEWELLERY, consisting of the following articles, viz. silver coffee pots, tea pots, waiters, tankards, cans, punch strainers, cream ewers, castors, salts and salt glasses, coasters, soup spoons, punch spoons, table and tea spoons, sugar tongs, silver shoe, knee, stock, and breast buckles, plated shoe, knee, and stock buckles, maccaroni shoe buckles, fashionable diamond, topaz, emerald, saphir, amethist, and garnet mens and womens rings, moco paste, foil stone, and plain gold ditto, plain gold and gilt brooches, garnet and paste fancy work ditto, set in gold and silver, garnet, paste, and plain gold mason breaches, and medals, neatly engraved, brown and white chrystal sleeve buttons, set in gold, moco, garnet, and pebble ditto, plain and flowered gold ditto, chrystal, paste, and foyl stone shoe, knee, and stock buckles, plain gold stock buckles, chrystal, mocho, Scotch pebble, paste and glass sleeve buttons in silver, gold, silver, gilt, and pinchbeck seals and trinkets, silver and steel watch chains, tortoiseshell and horn combs, neatly set with paste and marquiset, silver and shagreen watches, watch keys, red Morocco pocket books, with and without instruments, silver spurs, with chains, plated ditto, with and without chains, silver and silver gilt whistle coral and bells, white and red foil, hair lockets, set in gold and fancy work, paste and marquiset necklaces and ear rings, garnet and paste ear rings, draw plates, silver and steel stopped thimbles, pincushion hoops and chains, wax necklace and ear rings, wax and paste pins, hair sprigs, a variety of fashionable stay pins, silver hafted knives and forks in cases, ladies ruffiffs, with and without instruments, billiard balls, gold scales and weights, properly regulated. Also cutteau du chasse hangers, small swords and pistols of all sorts, true and false stones of all sorts, crucibles, chapes and tongs, binding wire, borax, rotten stone, pumice stone, saltpetre, allum, and a variety of other articles, for the use of silversmiths.

N. B. The highest price will be given for old gold, silver, lace, and watches.

To be SOLD *on the premises, on the* 10th *day of* August *next,*

THE PLANTATION of the late *Michael Reagan*, in *Fairfax* county, containing about 700 acres, lying on *Hunting Creek Run*, within 5 miles of *Alexandria*. The land is well calculated for tobacco, wheat, &c. A quantity of meadow may easily be made, having the advantage of a stream running through it, and a good mill seat, good orchards, &c. One half the purchase money to be paid on the sale, the remainder in twelve months, giving security.

t d f NICHOLAS REAGAN, executor.

NORFOLK, *April* 6, 1775.

TO THE PUBLIC.

BY the purchase of Mr. *Brown's* share in the printing office established in this borough, and by the dissolution of the late concern of *William Duncan* and company, the subscriber has become a principal proprietor, and sole manager, of the press, and humbly solicits the favour of the public towards an undertaking, which, if properly conducted, may prove of general advantage. Many have been the difficulties with which the business of this press has hitherto been obstructed. The subscriber enters upon the office encumbered with the bad effects of those difficulties, which, however, he will make it his study to remove, and flatters himself with the prospect of success. He need not mention the peculiar advantages his situation affords for an undertaking of this nature, in the first trading town in the colony, where the earliest intelligence can be procured from abroad, and a constant communication maintained, by means of the rivers, with all parts of this well watered dominion, so that his most distant subscribers, he trusts, will never have cause to complain of any remissness in forwarding their papers.

By a steady attention to variety and novelty, he hopes to furnish amusement to his readers, while a careful collection of the useful and instructive adds profit to their pleasure.

An impartial detail of public transactions, with such compositions as may be conducive to the welfare of his country, or throw any light on the important subjects that engross the attention of all ranks of people in these unhappy times, shall meet a ready publication. Advertisements, articles of news, essays, and whatever else may be proper for a weekly paper, will be thankfully received, and duly inserted.

The greatest care shall be taken to distribute the papers in the speediest method, and to give every satisfaction to the public. The subscriber cannot conclude without again requesting the encouragement of a colony always desirous to promote every undertaking of general utility. With great respect, he subscribes himself, the public's devoted and most obedient servant,

JOHN HUNTER HOLT.

I HAVE taken up, in *Pittsylvania*, a negro man, named TOM, who says he belongs to *William M'Kenzie*, in *North Carolina*, *Dobbs* county: He is an outlandish fellow, though can speak pretty good *English*, appears to be about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, pretty well set, with a few of his own country marks in his face, and says he has been a sailor. He has on a negro cotton jacket and breeches, an osnabrig shirt, a country made hat, and a pair of old stockings. The owner may get him by applying to the subscriber. My reason for taking this method to inform the public is, because the county gaol is so torn to pieces that it will not hold him. (3) RICHARD BROWN.

STRAYED from the subscriber, in *Williamsburg*, a large bay horse, neither docked nor branded, has a small star in his forehead, a black mane, and a remarkable bushy tail, which appears very much like a stallion's, both hind feet white, with a black lock of hair on each footlock; he paces and trots very aukwardly, and was formerly the property of Mr. *Richard Booker*, who purchased him of Mr. *Hill*. I have heard of his being about Mr. *Benjamin Waldo's* plantation. Whoever delivers him shall be handsomely rewarded by 3 WILLIAM BLAND.

TAKEN up, in *Prince William*, a young cow, of a pale red colour, and marked with a crop and underkeel in the left ear. Posted, and appraised to 2l. 10s. WILLIAM BRENT.

TAKEN up, by the subscriber, in *Hanover* county, near the *Fork Church*, a red and white pied steer, about 2 or 3 years old, marked with a crop, slit, and underkeel, in the right, and crop and underkeel in the left ear. Posted, and appraised to 1l. 5s.

JOHN DAY.

TAKEN up, in *December* last, a black horse, about 15 years old, has a star in his forehead, a snip on his nose, and a small piece of his right ear is cut out. Posted, and appraised to 4l.

JAMES WALKER.

TAKEN up, in *Louisa*, a dark bay horse, about 9 years old, 4 feet 4 inches high, has a star in his forehead, a snip on his nose, a hanging mane and switch tail, and his hind feet are white. Posted, and appraised to 5l. CHARLES HESTER.

TAKEN up, in *Culpeper*, near the *Ragged Mountain*, a black stone colt, about 2 years old last spring, neither docked nor branded, 4 feet 2 inches high; his hind feet are white. Posted, and appraised to 5l. 10s. JOHN RAILSBACK.

TAKEN up, in *Spotsylvania*, a bay mare, about 6 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high, branded on the near buttock O C, has a large white spot on the top of her mane, and near her weathers, with several others on her legs and the fore parts of her body. Posted, and appraised to 8l. () JAMES MITCHAM.

To be SOLD *at* Hanover *town, on the* 25th *instant* (May) *at the shop of the deceased doctor* John Walker,

A COMPLEAT set of SHOP UTENSILS, SURGEON and MIDWIFERY INSTRUMENTS, together with the MEDICINES and BOOKS of the said deceased. The time of credit will be made known at the sale by

2 THOMAS SIMPSON, administrator.

FREDERICKSBURG, *May* 10, 1775.

I INTEND FOR THE WEST INDIES SOON.

GEORGE MITCHELL.

FOR SALE,

THE high blooded horse DOTTEREL; he is full 15 hands 3 inches high, and remarkable for his strength and beauty of form, being, in every respect, worthy of his high descent, which is from the best stock in *England*, as may be seen by his pedigree, in the hand writing and signed by sir *John Pennington*, who bred him. The gentlemen of the turf are well acquainted with *Dotterel's* performances in *Great Britain*, and that he was esteemed the swiftest horse in *England*, *Eclipse* excepted. He is remarkable sure for getting colts, and they are uncommonly beautiful, and fit for the turf or road. The above mentioned pedigree may be seen, and the terms of sale made known to any person, by applying to the steward at *Stratford*, the seat of the late honourable *Philip Ludwell Lee*, esquire, in *Westmorland* county.

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder, or otherwise on the place, on* Saturday *the* 17th *of* June *next,*

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND on *James* river, in the lower end of *Amherst* county, containing upwards of 1000 acres of high and low grounds, with a shad fishery, also a quarry of limestone, and of various coloured marble, cleared land sufficient to work 10 or 12 hands, and houses thereon. Also for SALE, on the place, on the *Tuesday* following, being the 20th of *June*, if fair, if not, the next fair day, a well known valuable TRACT of LAND, in *Goochland* county, on *James* river, adjacent to the lower end of *Elk Island*, and adjoining the land at *Woodson's* ferry, about 45 miles above *Richmond* town and *Shockoes*, with good improvements thereon, and ground cleared sufficient to work about 10 hands. The said tract contains, of high and low grounds, upwards of 700 acres. Upon both these tracts are beautiful situations to live on, with good water and meadow grounds, &c. and are capable of great improvements. It is thought no person will venture to purchase either of the above tracts without first viewing it; therefore it is needless to say any thing farther in recommendation of them. The payments are to be agreed on at the days of sale, and bond, with good security, will be required by The TRUSTEES of JOHN HOWARD.

N. B. A few undoubted rights to officers or soldiers lands would do, at a moderate price, in part of pay, and the lands may be entered on by Christmas next.

TO BE SOLD, IN AMHERST COUNTY,

ABOUT 4000 acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a larger tract formerly advertised, together with a very valuable GRIST MILL, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been sold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchasers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authorized to bargain for it, and will shew it to any persons inclinable to purchase. t f CARTER BRAXTON.

RUN away in *March* last a *Virginia* born negro fellow named ROGER, about 21 years of age, of a tawny complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high, well made, is very impertinent, shews his teeth much when he laughs, and is very much scarred on the back; his dress I cannot describe. He stole, at the time of his departure, a white mare, branded on the near buttock I I. It is probable he will take up with some waggoner, and agree to be sold in some of the back parts, or make for *North* or *South Carolina*, and pass for a free man. Whoever will take up the said fellow in either of these places shall receive TEN POUNDS, or THREE POUNDS if in *Virginia*, and all reasonable charges paid.

WILLIAM BOSWELL.

*** All masters of vessels, owners, and others, are hereby forewarned from taking the said fellow on board.----BRUNSWICK.

For SALE, *in* CHESTERFIELD *county,*

A TRACT of LAND, lying on *Appomattox* river, about 3 miles below *Petersburg*, containing 307 acres, 50 of which are very valuable marsh and meadow land, the residue good high land, well calculated for a farm. There is on this land a good dwellinghouse, outhouses, barns, and all other necessary buildings, very fine orchards, and other valuable improvements. The situation is exceedingly beautiful and healthy. Also a tract of land, lying on the same river, in the lower part of *Amelia* county, containing 540 acres, 200 of which are low grounds; the whole tract equal in goodness to any land in the colony, the high land lies level, and produces fine crops of tobacco, wheat, and corn; it is well known by the name of *Goose Island*; the buildings and other improvements are valuable, and the plantation in fine order; it will work 12 or 15 hands to advantage. Both or either of these tracts of land will be sold on any time of credit not exceeding 7 years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and paying interest from the date of the bond.

t. f. ROBERT KENNON.

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* last past a certain JOSEPH THORP was entrusted with a considerable sum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other suspicious circumstances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, swarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the smallpox, of a slender make, stoops as he walks, talks rather slow, and has some small impediment in his speech. He lived some time in *Boston*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, assuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was also once in trade in *Newcastle*, *Virginia*, and has a brother settled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Payn*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue cassimir, and a dark brown cloth suit of clothes. Whoever secures the said *Joseph Thorp* in any of his majesty's gaols on this continent shall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the sum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Cuson* and *Seton* of *New York*, *Joseph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Christie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibson* and company of *Virginia*, *John Bradfield* of *Quebec*, *Malachi Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boston*. It is requested of those who may have seen this *Joseph Thorp* since the 19th of *June* last past, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the most early intelligence thereof to any of the above persons, or *Gerrewood*, *Rufus*, and *Mash*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robert Pleasants* and company, at *Four Mile* creek, *Henrico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All masters of vessels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both sides of Contrary River, in Louisa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has sufficient houses for overseers and negroes; the other is improved with all necessary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houses being finished in the best manner This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouse; there are at least 400 acres of low grounds, of the best soil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Massey, and John Lain, are now in possession of the plantations, who will shew the land to any person inclinable to purchase, and Major Thomas Johnson will agree with them for the price. The above tract is esteemed the most valuable in Louisa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and situated in the best range for stock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1°)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above six years, with all necessary houses, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the soil of which is so good that it will bring large tobacco for five or six years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thousand pounds of tobacco per share. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for stock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each side of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Petersburg by water, and last month in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Petersburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be soon cleared, and then the expence of sending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any person inclinable to purchase will see, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raising wheat in these parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Also another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouse, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winston. On this land is a small plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price so low, that I am convinced any person who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not hesitate to give the price I shall ask. Neither of these tracts are under any incumbrance whatsoever. A reasonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.